

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

KERVIN JEANTY,

Plaintiff,

-against-

UPS UNITED PARCEL SERVICE FREIGHT;  
ALAN BEDARD; JOHN DOE (1),

Defendants.

21-CV-8311 (LTS)

ORDER TO AMEND

LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN, Chief United States District Judge:

Plaintiff brings this *pro se* action under 42 U.S.C. § 1981; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VII”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e to 2000e-17; and the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 290 to 297. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants refused to hire him because of his race, color, and national origin.

By order dated October 26, 2021, the Court granted Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), that is, without prepayment of fees. For the reasons set forth below, the Court grants Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint within 30 days of the date of this order.

**STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Court must dismiss an IFP complaint, or any portion of the complaint, that is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); *see Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998). The Court must also dismiss a complaint when the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. *See Fed. R. Civ. P.* 12(h)(3).

While the law mandates dismissal on any of these grounds, the Court is obliged to construe *pro se* pleadings liberally, *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009), and interpret



them to raise the “strongest [claims] that they *suggest*,” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) (emphasis in original). But the “special solicitude” in *pro se* cases, *id.* at 475 (citation omitted), has its limits – to state a claim, *pro se* pleadings still must comply with Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which requires a complaint to make a short and plain statement showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.

The Supreme Court has held that, under Rule 8, a complaint must include enough facts to state a claim for relief “that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). A claim is facially plausible if the plaintiff pleads enough factual detail to allow the Court to draw the inference that the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct. In reviewing the complaint, the Court must accept all well-pleaded factual allegations as true. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009). But it does not have to accept as true “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,” which are essentially just legal conclusions. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. After separating legal conclusions from well-pleaded factual allegations, the Court must determine whether those facts make it plausible – not merely possible – that the pleader is entitled to relief. *Id.*

## BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Kervin Jeanty brings this complaint against three defendants: United Parcel Service (“UPS”), a John Doe UPS employee, and “Alan Bedard,” who the Court assumes is Alain Bedard, the CEO of TFI International.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff’s claims concern Defendants’ decision not

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<sup>1</sup> Generally, courts may take judicial notice of publicly available information, including from a website. *See Force v. Facebook, Inc.*, 934 F.3d 53, 60 (2d Cir. 2019) (citing *23-34 94th St. Grocery Corp. v. N.Y.C. Bd. of Health*, 685 F.3d 174, 183 n.7 (2d Cir. 2012) (taking judicial notice of content of website whose authenticity was not in question)). TFI International’s website lists Bedard as the CEO of the company. *See* <https://tfiintl.com/en/people/>.



to hire him during “Brown Friday,” a UPS job hiring event advertised in November 2019. Plaintiff alleges that during Brown Friday, he sought work at a UPS Freight Rockland County location, but John Doe UPS employee informed Plaintiff that he “did not know anything about [Brown Friday].” (ECF 2, at 5.) Plaintiff further alleges that he visited another location in Rockland County but “was given the run around.” (*Id.*)

Plaintiff contends that after he left the second UPS location, “a[n] unmarked police car followed [him] and pulled [him] over ... [and an officer] illegally searched” his car. (*Id.*) In reference to this incident, Plaintiff notes that he is African American and Hispanic.

Plaintiff does not mention Bedard in the body of the complaint, and it is unclear what role he played, if any, in the events giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims.

Plaintiff asserts claims under federal and state law, seeking damages.<sup>2</sup> He indicates that he did not file a charge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) or any other government agency.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Claims Under Title VII

Title VII provides that “[i]t shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer ... to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any

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<sup>2</sup> This action is one of four that Plaintiff filed the same day. *See Jeanty v. Blue Rhino*, 1:21-CV-8326, 2 (S.D.N.Y. filed Oct. 7, 2021) (complaint asserting claims under Title VII and alleging that he did not receive a bonus and was eventually terminated); *Jeanty v. Bottini Fuel Oil*, ECF 1:21-CV-8316, 2 (S.D.N.Y. filed Oct. 7, 2021) (complaint asserting claims under Title VII and alleging that he was “fired for not driving in the snow”); *Jeanty v. United Parcel Service*, ECF 1:21-CV-08312, 2 (S.D.N.Y. filed Oct. 7, 2021) (complaint alleging that Plaintiff was not hired due to discrimination). Plaintiff also brought prior actions that are now closed. *See, e.g., Jeanty v. Precision Pipeline Solutions LLC*, ECF 7:18-CV-7721, 78 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 24, 2021) (granting summary judgment for employer on Title VII claim); *Jeanty v. Newburgh Beacon Bus Corp.*, 7:17-CV-9175, 30 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 19, 2018) (granting motion to dismiss employment discrimination claims).



individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex or national origin." 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a). This antidiscrimination provision prohibits employers from mistreating an individual because of the individual's protected characteristics, *Patane v. Clark*, 508 F.3d 106, 112 (2d Cir. 2007), or retaliating against an employee who has opposed any practice made unlawful by those statutes, *see Crawford v. Metro. Gov't*, 555 U.S. 271, 276 (2009) (holding that conduct is protected when it "confront[s]," "resist[s]," or "withstand[s]" unlawful actions). Mistreatment at work that occurs for a reason other than an employee's protected characteristic or opposition to unlawful conduct is not actionable under Title VII. *See Chukwuka v. City of New York*, 513 F. App'x 34, 36 (2d Cir. 2013) (quoting *Brown v. Henderson*, 257 F.3d 246, 252 (2d Cir. 2001)).

At the pleading stage in an employment discrimination action, "a plaintiff must plausibly allege that (1) the employer took adverse employment action against him, and (2) his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin was a motivating factor in the employment decision." *Vega v. Hempstead Union Free Sch. Dist.*, 801 F.3d 72, 86 (2d Cir. 2015). The plaintiff "may do so by alleging facts that directly show discrimination or facts that indirectly show discrimination by giving rise to a plausible inference of discrimination." *Id.* at 87.

Here, Plaintiff fails to state a claim that Defendants discriminated against him because he does not allege that his race, color, or national origin were motivating factors in the decision not to hire him. He alleges only that (1) a UPS employee informed Plaintiff that he was unaware of the hiring advertisement; (2) other UPS employees, at another location, "gave him the run around," (ECF 2, at 5); (3) after leaving a UPS location, a police officer driving an unmarked police vehicle pulled Plaintiff over and illegally searched his car; and (4) Plaintiff is African American and Hispanic. Plaintiff does not allege, however, that at either location, any employee



refused to hire him because of his race, color, or national origin. Plaintiff thus fails to state a claim on which relief can be granted under Title VII.

The Court also notes that, even where administrative exhaustion is required, such as for a Title VII claim, a plaintiff is not required to plead in his complaint that he has exhausted his administrative remedies in order to state a claim. *See Fort Bend Cnty., Texas v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 1843, 1846 (2019) (“Title VII’s charge-filing instruction is not jurisdictional.”); *Hardaway v. Hartford Pub. Works Dep’t*, 879 F.3d 486, 491 (2d Cir. 2018) (“[T]he burden of pleading and proving Title VII exhaustion lies with defendants and operates as an affirmative defense.”). Nevertheless, where a plaintiff has not exhausted administrative remedies, by filing a charge with either the EEOC or the New York State Division of Human Rights, the Title VII claim may later be subject to dismissal on that basis. *See Hardaway*, 879 F.3d at 491 (holding that Title VII’s “administrative filing requirements operate ‘like a statute of limitations,’ and could be excused under certain doctrines”) (relying on *Zipes v. Trans World Airlines, Inc.*, 455 U.S. 385, 393 (1982)).

#### **B. Claim Under Section 1981**

Plaintiff invokes 42 U.S.C. § 1981. Section 1981 “sets forth a remedy for employment discrimination that is independent of Title VII ... .” *Ofori-Tenkorang v. Am. Int’l Grp., Inc.*, 460 F.3d 296, 300 (2d Cir. 2006). A plaintiff who brings a Section 1981 claim for employment discrimination must plausibly allege sufficient facts to demonstrate that: (1) he is a member of a protected class, (2) he was qualified for his position, (3) he suffered an adverse employment action, and (4) the adverse action took place under circumstances giving rise to the inference of discrimination. *Ruiz v. County of Rockland*, 609 F.3d 486, 491 (2d Cir. 2010); *see McDowell v. North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health Sys., Inc.*, 788 F. Supp. 2d 78, 81 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (“At the pleading stage of a Section 1981 discrimination claim, the Court does not apply the familiar



*McDonnell Douglas* burden shifting test used to analyze the evidentiary support for discrimination claims, but rather generally assesses the plausibility of the plaintiff's claim based on the facts alleged.”).

“[N]aked assertions of racial motivation will not suffice to state a cause of action” under Section 1981. *Boomer v. Bruno*, 134 F. Supp. 2d 262, 269 (N.D.N.Y. 2001)). Instead, “[f]act-specific allegations of a causal link between the defendant’s actions and the plaintiff’s race are required.” *Jenkins v. Arcade Bldg. Maintenance*, 44 F. Supp. 2d 524, 528 (S.D.N.Y. 1999). Moreover, “[a]n individual may be held liable under [Section] 1981 ... only if that individual is ‘personally involved in the alleged deprivation.’” *Littlejohn v. City of New York*, 795 F.3d 297, 311 (2d Cir. 2015) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Here, Plaintiff’s Section 1981 claim suffers from the same defects as his Title VII claim. Plaintiff fails to allege facts suggesting that Defendants did not hire him because of his race, national origin, or color. Plaintiff’s allegations thus fail to state a claim under Section 1981 against Defendants.

#### **LEAVE TO AMEND**

Plaintiff proceeds in this matter without the benefit of an attorney. District courts generally should grant a self-represented plaintiff an opportunity to amend a complaint to cure its defects, unless amendment would be futile. *See Hill v. Curcione*, 657 F.3d 116, 123-24 (2d Cir. 2011); *Salahuddin v. Cuomo*, 861 F.2d 40, 42 (2d Cir. 1988). Indeed, the Second Circuit has cautioned that district courts “should not dismiss [a *pro se* complaint] without granting leave to amend at least once when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (quoting *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 795 (2d Cir. 1999)). Because Plaintiff may be able to allege additional facts to state a valid claim for employment discrimination, the Court grants Plaintiff 30 days’ leave to amend his complaint to detail his claims.



Plaintiff is granted leave to amend his complaint to provide more facts about his claims. In the “Statement of Claim” section of the amended complaint form, Plaintiff must provide a short and plain statement of the relevant facts supporting each claim against each defendant. If Plaintiff has an address for any named defendant, Plaintiff must provide it. Plaintiff should include all of the information in the amended complaint that Plaintiff wants the Court to consider in deciding whether the amended complaint states a claim for relief. That information should include:

- a) the names and titles of all relevant people;
- b) a description of all relevant events, including what each defendant did or failed to do, the approximate date and time of each event, and the general location where each event occurred;
- c) a description of the injuries Plaintiff suffered; and
- d) the relief Plaintiff seeks, such as money damages, injunctive relief, or declaratory relief.

Essentially, Plaintiff’s amended complaint should tell the Court: who violated his federally protected rights and how; when and where such violations occurred; and why Plaintiff is entitled to relief.

Because Plaintiff’s amended complaint will completely replace, not supplement, the original complaint, any facts or claims that Plaintiff wants to include from the original complaint must be repeated in the amended complaint.

### **CONCLUSION**

Plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint that complies with the standards set forth above. Plaintiff must submit the amended complaint to this Court’s Pro Se Intake Unit within 30 days of the date of this order, caption the document as an “Amended Complaint,” and label the document with docket number 21-CV-8311 (LTS). An Amended Complaint for



Employment Discrimination form is attached to this order. No summons will issue at this time. If Plaintiff fails to comply within the time allowed, and he cannot show good cause to excuse such failure, the complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore *in forma pauperis* status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *Cf. Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962) (holding that an appellant demonstrates good faith when he seeks review of a nonfrivolous issue).

The Clerk of Court is directed to mail a copy of this order to Plaintiff and note service on the docket.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 1, 2021  
New York, New York

/s/ Laura Taylor Swain

LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN  
Chief United States District Judge



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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Write the full name of each plaintiff.

-against-

\_\_\_\_ CV \_\_\_\_  
(Include case number if one has been assigned)

Do you want a jury trial?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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Write the full name of each defendant. The names listed above must be identical to those contained in Section I.

**EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT**

**NOTICE**

The public can access electronic court files. For privacy and security reasons, papers filed with the court should therefore *not* contain: an individual's full social security number or full birth date; the full name of a person known to be a minor; or a complete financial account number. A filing may include *only*: the last four digits of a social security number; the year of an individual's birth; a minor's initials; and the last four digits of a financial account number. See Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2.



**I. PARTIES****A. Plaintiff Information**

Provide the following information for each plaintiff named in the complaint. Attach additional pages if needed.

First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
Street Address		
County, City	State	Zip Code
Telephone Number	Email Address (if available)	

**B. Defendant Information**

To the best of your ability, provide addresses where each defendant may be served. If the correct information is not provided, it could delay or prevent service of the complaint on the defendant. Make sure that the defendants listed below are the same as those listed in the caption. (Proper defendants under employment discrimination statutes are usually employers, labor organizations, or employment agencies.) Attach additional pages if needed.

Defendant 1:

Name		
Address where defendant may be served		
County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 2:

Name		
Address where defendant may be served		
County, City	State	Zip Code



Defendant 3:

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Name

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Address where defendant may be served

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County, City

State

Zip Code

## II. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

The address at which I was employed or sought employment by the defendant(s) is:

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Name

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Address

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County, City

State

Zip Code

## III. CAUSE OF ACTION

### A. Federal Claims

This employment discrimination lawsuit is brought under (check only the options below that apply in your case):

- ☐ **Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e to 2000e-17, for employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin

The defendant discriminated against me because of my (check only those that apply and explain):

- ☐ race: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ color: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ religion: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ sex: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ national origin: \_\_\_\_\_



- ☐ **42 U.S.C. § 1981**, for intentional employment discrimination on the basis of race

My race is: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ **Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967**, 29 U.S.C. §§ 621 to 634, for employment discrimination on the basis of age (40 or older)

I was born in the year: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ **Rehabilitation Act of 1973**, 29 U.S.C. §§ 701 to 796, for employment discrimination on the basis of a disability by an employer that constitutes a program or activity receiving federal financial assistance

My disability or perceived disability is: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ **Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 to 12213, for employment discrimination on the basis of a disability

My disability or perceived disability is: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ **Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993**, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 to 2654, for employment discrimination on the basis of leave for qualified medical or family reasons

## **B. Other Claims**

In addition to my federal claims listed above, I assert claims under:

- ☐ **New York State Human Rights Law**, N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 290 to 297, for employment discrimination on the basis of age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, military status, sex, disability, predisposing genetic characteristics, marital status
- ☐ **New York City Human Rights Law**, N.Y. City Admin. Code §§ 8-101 to 131, for employment discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived age, race, creed, color, national origin, gender, disability, marital status, partnership status, sexual orientation, alienage, citizenship status
- ☐ Other (may include other relevant federal, state, city, or county law):

\_\_\_\_\_



#### IV. STATEMENT OF CLAIM

##### A. Adverse Employment Action

The defendant or defendants in this case took the following adverse employment actions against me (check only those that apply):

- ☐ did not hire me
- ☐ terminated my employment
- ☐ did not promote me
- ☐ did not accommodate my disability
- ☐ provided me with terms and conditions of employment different from those of similar employees
- ☐ retaliated against me
- ☐ harassed me or created a hostile work environment
- ☐ other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. Facts

State here the facts that support your claim. Attach additional pages if needed. You should explain what actions defendants took (or failed to take) *because of* your protected characteristic, such as your race, disability, age, or religion. Include times and locations, if possible. State whether defendants are continuing to commit these acts against you.

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As additional support for your claim, you may attach any charge of discrimination that you filed with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the New York State Division of Human Rights, the New York City Commission on Human Rights, or any other government agency.



## V. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

For most claims under the federal employment discrimination statutes, before filing a lawsuit, you must first file a charge with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and receive a Notice of Right to Sue.

Did you file a charge of discrimination against the defendant(s) with the EEOC or any other government agency?

- ☐ Yes (Please attach a copy of the charge to this complaint.)

When did you file your charge? \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ No

Have you received a Notice of Right to Sue from the EEOC?

- ☐ Yes (Please attach a copy of the Notice of Right to Sue.)

What is the date on the Notice? \_\_\_\_\_

When did you receive the Notice? \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ No

## VI. RELIEF

The relief I want the court to order is (check only those that apply):

- ☐ direct the defendant to hire me
- ☐ direct the defendant to re-employ me
- ☐ direct the defendant to promote me
- ☐ direct the defendant to reasonably accommodate my religion
- ☐ direct the defendant to reasonably accommodate my disability
- ☐ direct the defendant to (specify) (if you believe you are entitled to money damages, explain that here)

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**VII. PLAINTIFF'S CERTIFICATION**

By signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that: (1) the complaint is not being presented for an improper purpose (such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation); (2) the claims are supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument to change existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11.

I agree to notify the Clerk's Office in writing of any changes to my mailing address. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

Each Plaintiff must sign and date the complaint. Attach additional pages if necessary. If seeking to proceed without prepayment of fees, each plaintiff must also submit an IFP application.

_____		_____	
Dated		Plaintiff's Signature	
_____			
First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name	
_____			
Street Address			
_____			
County, City	State	Zip Code	
_____			
Telephone Number		Email Address (if available)	
_____		_____	

I have read the attached Pro Se (Nonprisoner) Consent to Receive Documents Electronically:

☐ Yes    ☐ No

If you do consent to receive documents electronically, submit the completed form with your complaint. If you do not consent, please do not attach the form.





**United States District Court  
Southern District of New York**

## **Pro Se (Nonprisoner) Consent to Receive Documents Electronically**

Parties who are not represented by an attorney and are not currently incarcerated may choose to receive documents in their cases electronically (by e-mail) instead of by regular mail. Receiving documents by regular mail is still an option, but if you would rather receive them only electronically, you must do the following:

1. Sign up for a PACER login and password by contacting PACER<sup>1</sup> at [www.pacer.uscourts.gov](http://www.pacer.uscourts.gov) or 1-800-676-6856;
2. Complete and sign this form.

If you consent to receive documents electronically, you will receive a Notice of Electronic Filing by e-mail each time a document is filed in your case. After receiving the notice, you are permitted one “free look” at the document by clicking on the hyperlinked document number in the e-mail.<sup>2</sup> Once you click the hyperlink and access the document, you may not be able to access the document for free again. After 15 days, the hyperlink will no longer provide free access. Any time that the hyperlink is accessed after the first “free look” or the 15 days, you will be asked for a PACER login and may be charged to view the document. For this reason, *you should print or save the document during the “free look” to avoid future charges.*

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Under Rule 5 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Local Civil Rule 5.2, and the Court’s Electronic Case Filing Rules & Instructions, documents may be served by electronic means. If you register for electronic service:

1. You will no longer receive documents in the mail;
2. If you do not view and download your documents during your “free look” and within 15 days of when the court sends the e-mail notice, you will be charged for looking at the documents;
3. This service does *not* allow you to electronically file your documents;
4. It will be your duty to regularly review the docket sheet of the case.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) ([www.pacer.uscourts.gov](http://www.pacer.uscourts.gov)) is an electronic public access service that allows users to obtain case and docket information from federal appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts, and the PACER Case Locator over the internet.

<sup>2</sup> You must review the Court’s actual order, decree, or judgment and not rely on the description in the email notice alone. See ECF Rule 4.3

<sup>3</sup> The docket sheet is the official record of all filings in a case. You can view the docket sheet, including images of electronically filed documents, using PACER or you can use one of the public access computers available in the Clerk’s Office at the Court.



## CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC SERVICE

I hereby consent to receive electronic service of notices and documents in my case(s) listed below. I affirm that:

1. I have regular access to my e-mail account and to the internet and will check regularly for Notices of Electronic Filing;
2. I have established a PACER account;
3. I understand that electronic service is service under Rule 5 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Rule 5.2 of the Local Civil Rules, and that I will no longer receive paper copies of case filings, including motions, decisions, orders, and other documents;
4. I will promptly notify the Court if there is any change in my personal data, such as name, address, or e-mail address, or if I wish to cancel this consent to electronic service;
5. I understand that I must regularly review the docket sheet of my case so that I do not miss a filing; and
6. I understand that this consent applies only to the cases listed below and that if I file additional cases in which I would like to receive electronic service of notices of documents, I must file consent forms for those cases.

### Civil case(s) filed in the Southern District of New York:

**Note:** This consent will apply to all cases that you have filed in this court, so please list all of your pending and terminated cases. For each case, include the case name and docket number (for example, John Doe v. New City, 10-CV-01234).

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Name (Last, First, MI)

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Address

City

State

Zip Code

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Telephone Number

E-mail Address

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Date

Signature

### Return completed form to:

Pro Se Intake Unit (Room 200)  
500 Pearl Street  
New York, NY 10007